WESTERN SUN & GENERAL ADVERTISER.

BY ELIHU STOUT.] VINCENNES, (IND.) SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1827. [VOL. 18. No. 14.

THE WESTERN SUN,

IS published at Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS for *Fifty-Two Numbers* which may be discharged by the payment of TWO DOLLARS at the time of subscription.

Payment in advance being the mutual interest of both parties, that mode is solicited.

A failure to notify a wish to discontinue at the expiration of the time subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

No subscriber at liberty to discontinue until all arrearages are paid.

Subscribers must pay the postage of their papers sent by mail.

Letters by mail to the EDITOR on business must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms ☞Persons sending Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued until ordered out, and must be paid for accordingly.

Duties of Post-Masters.

In a Circular recently issued by the vigilant officer at the head of the General Post Office Department, communicating the Post Office act, passed at the last session of Congress, we observe the following injunctions, which we publish for a general information.—*Nat. Int.*

"The strict attention of Postmasters is invited to the following duties:

1 Report every failure of a mail carrier, with the cause which produced it, if known.

2 Repair mail bags that are unsound, though it should detain the mail.

3 When packets are mis sent from a distributing office, first inform the Postmaster of such office, and if the error be not corrected, report him to the Postmaster General.

4 When a loss of a letter mailed, which contains money, occurs, report it without delay, with all the circumstances connected with the loss, none of which, or the loss, should be published. A publication is sure to prevent a detection of the depredator.

5 Care should be taken that the name of an office at wich a letter is mailed, should be plainly written or stamped on it.

6 Be careful to return, on the routes by which they were received, all mail bags of every description not in use.—There is a great want of attention to this duty, which subjects the Department to embarrassment and loss.

7 Although instructions have repeatedly been given not to close any communications in quarterly returns, yet, resignations, applications for blanks, and letters of importance, are often so enclosed, and the consequence is that they are not opened until weeks, and some times months, after they are received at the General Post Office. As all returns are directed to be made at the close of each quarter, if Postmasters would reflect they would see that to open and examine more than six thousand returns, requires many weeks. How, then can they expect a speedy answer to any communication enclosed in a quarterly return?

8 All applications for blanks at this office, should be directed, *General Post Office*, care of Joseph Burrows.

9 Personal attention to the duties of his office, by every Postmaster, is indispensable.

10 Printers often complain of the miscarriage of their papers when they have never been deposited in a Post Office, were badly put up, or mis-directed.—Postmasters are held responsible for such failures, unless they show the fault is with the Printers This may be easily done, by any Postmaster, at whose office the papers are mailed.

Procure from the Printer a list of the packets he sends—arrange this list alphabetically, and compare the packets deposited with it.

If the packets are insecurely put up, they should be returned to the Printing office—if not deposited, or mis-directed, a comparison with the list will detect the error.

11 Where an individual places his frank upon a packet of greater weight than the law authorizes, the excess should be charged. This is often omitted. Many articles, such as the cuttings of grape vines, fruit trees, &c. are sent in the mail, which should be excluded from it. All such abuses must be corrected, or they increase to the injury of the public.

12 Every carrier who becomes intoxicated, having the mail in charge, should be dismissed by any Postmaster at whose office he calls, and another one employed, at the expense of the contractor, of which he should be immediately advised.

Postmasters at the end of routes should see that the carriers are sworn and that they be specially charged not to carry, out of the mail, letters, open or sealed, in violation of the law.

13 The energetic co-operation of every Postmaster, & contractor, is earnestly requested. Each one should consider himself so far identified with the Department, as to participate in the elevation of its character, and his increasing efforts should be directed to so desirable an object. The Postmaster General acknowledges with a high degree of satisfaction, the efficiency of many thousands of those who are connected with him in the discharge of arduous and responsible duties, and he confidently expects a continuance of their exertions."

The packet ship Columbus, arrived at New York on the 17th April, bringing London papers to the 12th March. The following are the most important items of intelligence afforded by the New-York papers:

Greece—The third victory gained by Karaiskaki is confirmed. The booty taken at Velizza was much more considerable than at first reported. Salona is in the hands of the Greeks. Karaiskaki, after his victories at Arokovo and Volizza, where he took fifteen hundred horses, all kinds of ammunitions, provisions, &c. surprised and cut to pieces, near Lepanto, a corps of 1,000 Turks, who were marching to Salona to relieve that place. Part of K's troops are to be sent to the army of Eleusis. Two hundred Peloponnesians have already repaired thither, and two thousand men, under Colonel Gordon and Petromichaly, are going by sea to the Piraeus, escorted by the *American* frigate, commanded by Miaulis. All these forces united are simultaneously to attack the Seraskier, Redschid Pacha, who had approached Athens, from which he had retired in consequence of the victory of Arokova, thus giving Colonel Fabvier an opportunity to enter the Acropolis with ammunition and provisions

Accounts had been received of Previsa that two vessels, laden with provisions. were at Petala, waiting orders from Karaiskaki, and that Makry had made himself master of Stamnias, and Missolonghi.

These favorable circumstances, says a letter to the Geneva Greek committee, prove how useful our consignments of provisions have been, since the Greeks have thereby been enabled to resume offensive operations.

The Augsburgh Gazette mentions that the Porte, on the 4th February, declared, through the Reis Effendi that it would reject all diplomatic overtures in favor of the Greek insurgents.

London, March 12—It is confidently reported, that Sir Henry Clinton, has written home in the strongest terms for reinforcements. The gallant General, it is said, has declared 5,000 additional troops, to be absolutely necessary. This report had occasioned much agitation in the stock markets.

Letters from Madrid state, that new difficulties have just arisen between the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Lamb, the latter has complained, that the principal part of the arms found on the Portuguese rebels, are of the manufacture of *Seville*, which are under the immediate control of, and could not have been distributed without the consent of the Spanish government.

Latest from Smyrna—The editors of the New-York Daily Advertiser have received Smyrna papers to January 12.—Their contents are interesting, as they confirm several important facts, highly favorable to the Greeks; and, as usual in such a case, furnish evidence that that paper does some times assist, however unwilling, in the dissemination of truth.

In beginning with the latest paper, we find that the dissensions at Hydra have been completely terminated, through the influence of Conduriotti; and that Colocotroni is on perfectly good terms with him. Some of the arrangements for a combined attack on Athens, for the relief of Fabvier and the citadel, are confirmed.—Six thousand francs had arrived from the Paris committee which had long been expected.

A report was spread at Smyrna, on the 17th of December, that Captain Hasting's steam boat which had been seen on her passage from Syria, was to join the Hydriot squadron at Samos, to make an attack on the Turkish port of Scala Nova, near Smyrna. The editor some times affects to speak contemptuously of the Greek navy: but he gives this report with some trepidation.

The Greeks still hold the fortress Grabousa in Candia, which the Spectator complains of as affording great facilities to predatory vessels. Indeed a letter from Canee says they are blockaded by Greek pirates. It is situated on a rock, on the western point of the island of Candia, thirty miles from Canee, and commands a small port that has two entrances, one of which is only accessible to small vessels. The fort has thirty cannon and three hundred men, commanded by Dascalos Cunimi, of Celino, with two Suliots for his principal officers. They have fitted up a large schooner from Napoli, as a galliot, with twenty-four oars, and several barges; and have declared the island under blockade.

Portugal—Private letters from Lisbon to the first of March, state that political affairs were far from being settled, altho' no new occurrences of importance had transpired The anti-constitutionalists, if put down in one section of the country, suddenly appeared in other places, in such numbers, and with such means, as could not be accounted for on any other ground than that they were reinforced and furnished with money by Spain or some other foreign power. There was no doubt but a large majority of the ignorant lower classes of the Portuguese population were taught to believe they must oppose a government which would operate against the interests of their long established religion and habits. One letter expresses a belief, that the war must yet be carried into Spain. This was also the opinion of the American Consul, as we are informed by Captain Riley. Captain R. understood that an engagement took place between a party of the royalists and constitutionalists about the last of February, near the frontiers of Spain, in which the former were again defeated.

Provisions and forage of all kinds were very high at Lisbon, the port was not yet opened.

By the treaty which has been concluded between England and Portugal, the latter power stipulated to furnish the British troops with provisions and barracks, during their stay in Portugal, but not for their pay and clothing.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph of 2d inst.

The Creeks—We learn from the Nation that the Creeks, at their late council, received the proposition to sell the balance of their lands in Georgia with a general displeasure. The Agent used his best exertions to accomplish the business but without success All he could prevail upon them to do was to agree to send a deputation to examine the strip of land claimed by Georgia, and set a price upon it to be submitted to a subsequent council.

The M'Intosh party have lately sent a delegation of their tribe, under Colonel Brearly, United States' Agent, to explore the country west of the Mississippi, preparatory to emigrating thither The delegation took the steam boat at Montgomery, Alabama, and will travel in that way by New Orleans, and up the Mississippi and Red rivers to the place destined for their landing. And after accomplishing the object of their mission, their return will be as speedy as practicable.

Fires in Canton—By the ship Nithulis, at Boston, we learn that there have been two fires in Canton. The first took place in October and destroyed from four to five hundred houses at the French Folly—The second was in November, in about the same place where there was a fire some years since, and consumed seven hundred houses. No American or English property was destroyed.

Translated for the New York Daily Advertiser.

Proclamation of the government.

Don Andres Santa Cruz, Grand Marshal of the armies of Peru, President of the Council of Government, to the Nation:—

Peruvians!—The government of Peru would not be faithful to its obligations, if it turned a deaf ear to the echo which reached it from the most remote parts of the republic, & which says, "the constitution for Bolivia was not received by a free will, such as is required in adopting political codes." The government cannot permit the belief, that it had the least connivance in this united expression; for it is the guaranty of the national freedom, & of its absolute independence. The government, while it knows how to make itself obeyed and respected, is sensible also that it ought to turn an attentive ear to the just desires of the people, and for this reason it now convokes a constituent congress, to examine, arrange and sanction the charter which is to govern us.

This would have been done before, had not the government been persuaded, that a spontaneous adherence had been yielded to the constitution that was sworn to. A friend of the country can desire nothing further: irregular pretensions would conduct us to anarchy and confusion. Lamentable examples are too recent to be forgotten. What a parricide it is that we are now urged to repeat! Peruvians! Trust in him who is ready to shed the last drop of his blood to sustain unity and independence, and who aspires at no other glory than that it shall be inscribed on his tomb—"In this soldier the first virtue was the love of country: he proved it in the field and cabinet, and was grieved at death only because he should not be useful to his countrymen" Peruvians! the confidence you have shown me now and always, binds me inseperably to you: Live for my honour, as I shall live to your common interests.

ANDRES SANTA CRUZ.

Lima, January 28th, 1827.

Another,

From the Commander-in-chief of the Auxiliary Division of Colombia.

Citizens of Lima, and all Peru—The freedom which the army of Colombia has always defended, and the stability of the constitution which the representatives of that republic have sanctioned, and which we have all sworn to sustain, is that which has placed us in arms, preferring to become victims of a revolution, rather than to see it fall to the ground. We have done what we believed to be our duty—Our position, as auxiliaries in the republic of Peru, will be maintained with the highest respect to the government and the laws; and you may rest secure that our wishes will ever be for the happiness of Peru.

JOSE BUSTAMENTE.

Lima, January 27th, 1827.

From the N. Y. Advocate.

☞The Washington Journal says in relation to two political letters published in this paper, that they "*were doubtless fabricated*" In no country on earth is decorum and propriety so outraged between conductors of the press, as in our free country A letter favorable to Mr. Adams would be considered genuine by the Journal, whereas that paper unhesitatingly pronounces one in favor of Jackson to be "fabricated:" and does this without the shadow of proof. and without even qualifying the suspicion. We assure the Journal that copies of the two letters published were made in our office from the originals, bearing the post-mark, and one was from a late senator and judge—both, however, were genuine It may be well to state a few facts for the information of the Journal and its readers. The campaign in this state is by no means opened—not a move has been made—no union of sentiment—no concentration of power—no drilling of parties—no organization of town or county conventions, and yet almost every man in the country avows himself to be for Jackson. It is a spontaneous movement of the people, unaided by the machinery of party—they are determined to make choice of General Jackson, and neither the support nor opposition of the presses will influence their determination

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Packed Hay—We copied an article from a northern paper lately, stating that Mr. Magaw, of Meadville, had constructed a machine for packing hay, by which he could compress it into a shape which fitted it for transportation to a distant market. We since find that this plan has been put into operation, and been found practicable and advantageous. Mr Magaw brought twenty-two tons of *Packed Hay* to our market, last week, in two flat boats, which contained besides a great quantity of other produce The hay was put up in packages about the size of a cotton bale, each containing 350 to 400 pounds. The machine, however, is sufficiently powerful to compress a much greater weight into the packages; we are told that after the above bales were prepared others of the same size were put up, weighing from six hundred to seven hundred pounds each. Mr M. found a ready sale for his cargo here; if he had not, he might have forwarded it to New-Orleans, and been sure of a still more ad-

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vantageous market. The enterprise of Mr. M must be of much importance to Crawford county, which abounds with the finest of Hay.—*Pittsburgh Gaz.*

Sugar, Wine and Silk—There is reason to presume, that at an early day our own territory will produce in abundance, many of the necessaries of life, for which we have been indebted to other countries, and this too without the imposition of "protecting duties." The attention of our southern farmers has of late been turned to the cultivation of sugar and the vine, and in a limited degree, of silk. The experiments which have been made, are conclusive as to the capacity of the soil, and as the great staple; cotton, gives so very small returns, it is probable that the culture of these new articles will rapidly increase. The great and increasing influx to the British market, of Egyptian and other cotton, in connection with other causes, has materially affected the value of our own, and there is no reason for anticipating a favorable change in this respect.

Florida, as appears from the experiments of Colonel Dummet and others, produces the sugar cane in the greatest abundance, the former gentleman having in the second year of his attention to the manufacture, more than realized his anticipations. A planter in Early county, Georgia, has, as is stated in a Savanah paper, made within the last year, one thousand eight hundred pounds of good sugar, from an acre and a quarter of land—yielding a return beyond comparison better than cotton would have done. The adjoining states afford similar facilities for cultivation.

In South and North Carolina, the vine has received considerable attention, and bids fair to be rapidly extended. It is known to most of our readers, that two Swiss settlements in the neighborhood of Marietta, Ohio, and Vevay, Indiana, have been eminently successful; and from the rapidity with which their example is followed by the farmers, we may soon expect to behold in the great valley of Ohio, a second Andalusia. Large vineyards have also been lately established in the western part of Pennsylvania and Louisiana. Aside from the luxury of excellent domestic wines, we anticipate the most propitious results in their lighter kinds being substituted among our population, for the destroying draughts of rum, whiskey and brandy.

The subject of *silk* we have lately remarked upon at some length, and are happy to perceive that the planters of North Carolina particularly, are turning their attention to it. There can be no doubt that it soon will rank as an important staple.

N. Y. Times

PROTECTION.

SAMUEL HILL,

Agent for the PROTECTION FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY *of Hartford, Connecticut.*

IS prepared to insure on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, and Cargoes. Also, on Stores, Houses, Mills, &c. and their contents, at the lowest rates of premium.

Satisfactory evidence of the liberality of the Protection Insurance Company in adjusting losses, and promptness in paying the same, can be had by applying as above.

12-6m Vincennes, April 1827.

A CARD.

Chambers & Tillay of Louisville, respectfully inform the public, that they were insured by the Protection Insurance Company of Hartford Connecticut, at their office here, to the amount of 5000 dollars—that the said Company, through their agent, J. C. Bucklin, paid them the full amount of loss claimed under the policy—in consequence of the fire on the 8th ult. They therefore take great pleasure in making this public acknowledgement.

Louisville, April 11. 14-3t

A. G. LAGOW,

Counsel & Attorney at Law,

WILL PRACTICE in the FIRST and FOURTH, JUDICIAL CIRCUITS, in the state of Indiana; and in the counties of LAWRENCE & CRAWFORD, in Illinois; his office is in the house now occupied as an office, by Mr. Judah.

9-tf Vincennes, April, 1827.

Apprentices Wanted.

THE subscriber will now take several Apprentices to learn either of the following trades—*SADDLING, TANNING,* or *BOOT & SHOE MAKING*—boys of about 15 years of age, and well recommended for honesty, only need apply, as no others will be received.

JOHN WISE.

December 8, 1826. 44-tf

Knox County Seminary.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Trustees of the Knox county Seminary, beg leave to inform our friends and the public; that the Seminary building in Vincennes, has been fitted up commodiously for the accommodation of

Schools for both Sexes,

which are now in successful operation under the general superintendance of the *Rev. Truman Perrin,* a native of New-England; a gentleman of agreeable manners, correct morals, and a truly classical education, added to indefatigable industry, and long experience in the business of instruction. Two well qualified assistants in the English department, are also attached to the institution.

The number of *Masters* and *Misses* at present belonging to the Seminary, exceeds 100, and it is confidently expected that the school will be considerably augmented before the end of the present quarter. The institution is furnished with an elegant pair of *GLOBES,* to facilitate the study of Geography and Astronomy.

The following constitute a list of the various arts and sciences proposed to be taught in this institution, together with the terms of tuition, per quarter, viz.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic,	$2 50
English Grammar,	3
Geography, with the use of the globes,	3 50
Rhetoric, Logic, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Natural & Civil History, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Botany and Astronomy, together with the higher branches of Mathematics,	4
Latin, Greek, French, and Hebrew Languages,	5

If desired, by a class of five or six young ladies, lessons will be given in Needle work, Embroidery, Painting and Music, at the customary prices.

Elocution & Composition, are the customary exercises of every Wednesday afternoon.

A respectable and pious family occupy a part of the seminary buildings for the purpose of accommodating students from a distance, with good board on the lowest terms at which it can be afforded; and where their manners and morals will be under the particular inspection and guardianship of the principal of the institution. The price of board will be from one dollar, to $1 25 per week, exclusive of bedding and washing.

The seminary lot, containing about four acres, will, in a few days be enclosed with a handsome paleing fence, and ornamented with a variety of useful and ornamental trees and shrubs, which will add much to the health & beauty of the place. There are four terms in each year, consisting of twelve weeks each, a vacation of one week, following each term. The quarters commence regularly the first day of January, the second day of April, the second day of July, and the first day of October. During term time, the school will always be open for the admission of students. Tuition will be payable at the expiration of each quarter.

The public may rest assured, that no pains will be spared, on the part of the Trustees, or the principal of the institution, to deserve the public patronage, and to render the situation of the Masters and Misses, who may from time to time resort to this seminary, as pleasant and advantageous as possible.

ISAAC BLACKFORD,
WILLIAM POLKE,
JACOB KUYKENDALL,
SAMUEL HILL,
J. C. S. HARRISON,
DAVID S. BONNER.

April 25, 1827. 12-tf

TRANSPORTATION,

FROM NEW-YORK TO THE VALLEY OF THE OHIO.

THE Steam Transportation Company, on the Hudson River, A. VAN SANTVOORD, No. 17, Coenties Slip, New-York, have united their interest with the MERCHANTS' LINE of Canal Boats, owned by NORTON, GOODMAN & Co and will contract to forward Goods through *Johnson & Wilkeson,* Buffalo, to any port on the Lakes, or to Pittsburgh, to the care of Messrs. *Duncan, Forsyth & Riddle.* The Tow Boats are exceeded by none on the river, and will leave New-York for Albany three times each week, performing the passage in twenty hours. From Albany, goods will be transported west by Canal Boats, departing regularly morning and evening, making the trip to Buffalo in seven days. From this point Johnson & Wilkeson will ship all Freight consigned to their care, without delay, to the places of destination.

The price of transportation will depend on the rate of tolls on the canal. Last season, the charges from New-York to Pittsburgh were $2 25—to Sandusky, $1 25. Charges may be expected somewhat lower the ensuing season than the last. Produce from the west will be received, and forwarded to New York without delay.

The arrangements of the Company are such that they will be enabled to fulfil their contracts within the usual time, to wit, from New-York to Pittsburgh, in 17 days—to Sandusky in 12. Produce from Sandusky to New York will be forwarded in ten days, and with proportionable expedition from other points.

All damages sustained by Goods forwarded by this line, will be promptly settled by Johnson & Wilkeson. The Company having been engaged in the Forwarding business since the first opening of the Erie Canal, feel assured that their experience will enable them to give general satisfaction.

The subscribers are Agents for the *Traders' Insurance Company,* of the city of New-York, for ensuring vessels and cargoes, and buildings.

JOHNSON & WILKESON.

Buffalo, March 12, 1827. 9-6t

MASONIC MIRROR,

and Mechanics' Intelligencer.

BY MOORE & SEVEY.

THIS work has been two years before the public.—Its success has been such as to place it, in point of numbers, on an equality with the first periodical publications in the country; and the publishers, sensible of the many obligations due their Masonic Brethren, for the exercise of their influence in giving it this extensive circulation, are encouraged to a renewal of their best efforts.

Free Masonry is a subject that has engrossed the attention of man, from the primitive ages to the present; and its mystic beauties, like its elder sister, *Religion,* have commanded the respect and adoration of the wise and good. The first object of the Institution, is to preserve its members from the immoral infection by which they are surrounded in the various walks of life—unite them in the bonds of *Charity & Peace*—sublimate their minds with the noblest principles of nature, and render them fit for the service of a purer being; that, when the Grand Master of the Universe appears in the splendid robes of his majesty and glory, to inspect the Universal Lodge, he may say to them—"Well done good and faithful," enter the glorious Temple of the living God, and encircle his throne forever. To inculcate this sentiment, has been the primary object of the MIRROR, and the publishers have the satisfaction to believe they have not labored in vain. In addition to this, the Masonic Department contains Historical Essays on the Origin and Progress of the Order; Hymns, Songs, and such intelligence as is calculated to interest or instruct.

The Scientific Department of the paper, is designed to afford Mechanics, whose avocations and means preclude them the perusal of voluminous works, a cheap, but correct source of information, relative to their trades and professions—It contains such extracts & original communications, as are best calculated to subserve their views and interests.

The Miscellaneous Department comprises Historical Sketches, Fancy Tales, Instructive Lessons, Anecdotes, Poetry, and such other branches of Polite Literature, as are adapted to Female taste, or have a tendency to promote the Youthful Genius in its researches. A summary of Foreign, Domestic, and Political Intelligence is furnished weekly, comprising every article of news worthy of record.

CONDITIONS

The MIRROR is published every Saturday morning, on a royal sheet of fair complexion and fine texture, each number containing *eight large quarto pages,* at $2 per year, *in advance*—$3 per year, payable in *ninety days* after subscribing. $1 50 cents for six months—$1 for three months, in advance. The paper can be obtained on no other conditions.

☞ Those who act as agents, procure six annual subscribers, and become responsible for their yearly payments, shall be entitled to a 7th copy gratis, so long as the said six may continue to receive the paper.

_ Letters must be post paid. Agents transmitting money are requested to be particular in forwarding the names of the individuals to whom it is to be credited.

¶‡¶ The numbers from the commencement of the third volume can be supplied, if required.

☞ *Address* MOORE & SEVEY. Publishers of MASONIC MIRROR, 75, Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

¶‡¶ Subscriptions for the above, received at this office.

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

THE CASKET

Or, Flowers of Literature, Wit, and Sentiment, for 1827.

Office of the Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia Dec. 2, 1826.

THE Casket, or Flowers of Literature, Wit, and Sentiment, which has had an unprecedent increase of patrons during the last six months, will after the present volume is finished, contain each number, 40 octavo pages, printed well, on small handsome type, upon the finest paper, stitched and covered, and furnished at the low price of Two Dollars and fifty cents per annum. The Casket is a collection from the choicest pieces of the Saturday Evening Post, made with a reference to the difference which should exist in the materials of a weekly paper, and those of a monthly publication, the former of course enriched with essays, poetry, anecdotes, and those set off by a recital of the occurrences of the week—The latter can receive little value from a mere detail of events, many of which would cease to be interesting before they were recorded.

The vast quantity of matter crowded, by small type, and careful arrangement into the columns of every number of the Saturday Evening Post, will, in the course of a month, furnish the most ample materials from which to form an interesting periodical work such as the Casket has been considered by its partial friends, and such as we intend, it *shall be.* Notwithstanding the fact, that the Casket is but a collection from the columns of the Saturday Evening Post, we confidently predict, and indeed we are sanctioned, in the experience we already have, that its most numerous patrons will be found among the subscribers to our weekly paper. A large number of those who take the "Post," depend upon that paper for the news of the week—it is therefore read with avidity by almost every member of the family where it is received, and this general use frequently injures its appearance so much, as almost to render it unfit for the file, and for binding. The numbers too, by this general use, are not unfrequently lost, mutilated, or entirely destroyed, and the file thus broken. The Casket is calculated to prevent this inconvenience, and to furnish, at a very cheap price, all the useful matter for which the weekly paper would be desirable when bound. In thus giving a permanent form and select association to the choice pieces of our weekly contributions, it is confidently anticipated, that new and successful inducements will be held out for the exercise of superior talent, and unusual care in our literary department. In addition to the recommendation of neatness in the general appearance—and particular attention to the typographical execution, it is our intention to embelish each number of the "Casket" with *three* handsome Engravings, from the hands of some of the most distinguished artists of the country.

With these claims to patronage, the "Casket" will, as has been previously mentioned, be afforded to those who subscribe for *that* paper exclusively, at the low price of two dollars and fifty cents per year, subscription which, it is confidently believed, is much lower than that for any publication of a similar character in this country—but to the subscribers of "The Saturday Evening Post," "The Casket" will be furnished for two dollars.

The January No for 1827, will be embellished with a portrait of the venerable John Adams, formerly President of the United States, one of Longacre's best engravings; Also, a correct and beautiful view of *Fair Mount Water Works,* in the vicinity of Philadelphia; besides the first number of the *School of Flora,* being the commencement of a regular series of Treatises on Botany, illustrated with numerous cuts.

Postmasters and publishers of papers who will interest themselves in obtaining subscribers, and be responsible for the subscription, shall be entitled to every sixth copy *gratis.* Address

ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, *Philadelphia.*

☞ Persons wishing to subscribe, will please to send in their names by the first of the year, as there is no doubt the demand for the work will be greatly increased, and, therefore, the possibility of being furnished with the numbers from the beginning, will be rendered more doubtful.

Editors inserting the above two or three times, shall receive a copy of the work.

Subscription for the above work received at this office.

An Apprentice wanted.

WANTED immediately, at this office, an apprentice to the Printing business, between 14 and 16 years of age—one from the country would be preferred.

E. STOUT.

Tallow, wanted at this office.

THE WESTERN SUN

VINCENNES, MAY 12, 1827

FAMILY SPINNER—I have examined Mr. *Wm. R. McCall's*, Family Spinner, and have no hesitation in saying, that I believe it a valuable improvement—it is calculated for spinning cotton or wool, for all the purposes of domestic manufacture—It is simple in its construction, and not liable to get out of order, which, together with its cheapness, are well calculated to add to its general utility

I am informed that a single right may be had for $3, and that the cost of the Spinner, together with the patent right will be about 12 or $15.

The steam tow Boat, capt Shrive, arrived here on Wednesday evening last, and after discharging part of her cargo, proceeded up for Terre Haute

The Wabash is yet in a good navigable stage.

Appointments by Governor Ray

THOMAS H BLAKE, Esquire, of Terre-Haute, and OLIVER H. SMITH, of Connersville, *Ads de camp* to the Executive.

Col JAMES PAXTON, of Indianapolis, *Quarter Master General*—*In Gaz.*

From Key West—By the Colossus, From Havana, we learn that com Porter was still at Key West, and that the Spanish and Mexican squadrons lay in sight of each other. An account of the capture of com Porter's first officer is confirmed.—He had taken a coaster and was making for Key West, when he was pursued; and was obliged to run his prize vessel ashore. With five of his own men and 15 prisoners, he got into the long boat, when the latter overpowered him, and he was taken. *Com. Adv.*

Two boys about sixteen and seventeen years of age, from the Potawatamie tribe of Indians, have been sent to Vermont, to receive a medical education, at the institution in Castleton. Their names are Sosiray and Conauda, in their native language, but they have received the English names of Francis Barron and Thomas Baldwin. They have been for four years at Mr. M'Coy's school in Indiana, where they have made good proficiency. It will require but little more than one hundred dollars annually to support them both; and this amount is expected to be raised in the vicinity After completing their education they intend to return to dispense the benefits of it to their countrymen.

New-York, April 12—Our Boston correspondent, Mr. Topliff has received Gibraltar papers to the 28th of February—The only intelligence of interest they contain is a confirmation of the successful operations of the constitutional army of Portugal against the rebels, who had retreated into the mountains. The former had taken some prisoners and munitions of war The Portuguese Chambers had agreed upon an address to Peter IV requesting him to approve of their Queen, his daughter, coming to Portugal, without delay.

The Chronicle of the 24th contains the account of the death of the Duke of York, and is shrouded in black in consequence.

Mechanical Ingenuity—A distinguished mechanic of this place has made a very elegant and curious door lock I has two bells and two keys, which to a common observer exactly resemble each other.—One of the keys commands but one bolt the other commands both—to the bolt commanded by the master key is connected an alarm bell which makes a very loud sound whenever the bolt is thrown back. There is but one key hole to the lock; and the owner might safely give the lock which cost several months labour to a stranger who could lock and unlock both bolts in ten hours time, by the aid of both keys. It is at the same time very simple, and a person may in a few minutes be instructed in the entire command over it.

The ingenius mechanic has very appropriately dedicated this splendided piece of mechanism to HENRY CLAY, the distinguished friend, and promoter of home industry. The lock can be seen at the shop of Mr. Simon Hickey of this place.

Ky. Reporter.

From the American Farmer.

Currant Wine—Gather your currants on a fine dry day, when the fruit is full ripe, steep them, put them in a large pan, and bruise them with a wooden pestle; let them stand in a pan or tub twenty-four hours, to ferment, then run it through a hair seive, and do not let your hands touch the liquor; to every gallon of this liquor, put two pounds and a half of white sugar, stir it well together, and put it into your vessel. To every six gallons put in a quart of brandy, and let it stand six weeks: if it is fine, bottle it; if it is not, draw it off as clear as you can into another vessel, or large bottles, and in a fortnight bottle it into small bottles.

BRUCEVILLE, May 2d, 1827.

Mr Stout—In perusing the Columbian Star, a paper printed at the city of Washington, my attention was particularly arrested by an essay on Intemperance, and could every well meaning man only view it in its proper light, incalculable benefits would be the result to our happy America If it should meet your approbation, I should be happy to see it inserted in your useful paper.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Christian influence, the Remedy for Intemperance.—It is the common, & what is called the temperate use of intoxicating liquors, which produces in its consequences, all the evils of this destructive vice It is the fashion of using strong drink; the respectability attached to it, and the habit of associating such drinking, with our health, comfort and cheerfulness in common circumstances, that produce the broad and deadly stream of intemperance 'The common, but mistaken idea, that the laws of hospitality require the use of strong drink, as the pledge of friendship; or that it is a specific for certain imaginary complaints, or a preventative in cases of exposure, give the first impulse to the whole system of drunkenness. This is evident, because all that finally become drunkards, begin in this manner, and pursue this course; and a large proportion of those who commence this course, do, sooner or later, become undeniably intemperate. Whatever then may be said of the moderate, but habitual use of intoxicating liquors, it is a solemn fact, which should arrest the attention of every individual of this class, that if there were no moderate drinkers, there would be no drunkards; and that all drunkards, commence with moderate drinking The ranks of intemperance are recruited from among moderate drinkers, and fashion is the recruiting officer.

All who habitually use intoxicating liquors, however moderately or immoderately, stand originally on the same ground and encourage each other by the common sentiment, that something of the kind is beneficial, and even necessary. From this sentiment, the habit begins to take root; one after another ventures into the gulf, and is swallowed up; and those that remain, while they are constantly exposed themselves, exert the whole influence of their example, to spread ruin around them. This is all true, notwithstanding many who are in the habit of using strong drink, think themselves among the last to be charged with intemperance, are forward to inveigh against it, and prompt to inflict the penalty of the law upon open drunkards. They may think it uncharitable to suggest, that there is a chain of closely connected links between them and the most incurable sot But such is the fact, and their example, by means of this connexion, goes to form his character & complete his ruin. Indeed almost all the pestilential influence of example, in this case comes from those who use strong drink habitually, and yet so moderately as to retain the reputation of respectability and piety They give the custom its currency, and in fact, do more to draw in the unwary, than all the open drunkards in the land. For a drunkard, wallowing in the dirt and mire of the street, is an object at once loathsome and repulsive But when children & youth, see men of character and dignity, those who sustain honourable offices in church and state, resorting to the glass to recruit their spirits & promote sociability; then it is that the infection takes, which soon becomes immoveably fixed. The moderate but respectable drinker of strong drink, influences and encourages a class that comes a little behind him in character, and that venture on a more liberal construction of the law of indulgence; they in their turn influence another class, and they another, until the influence is felt to the farthest extreme of intemperance. Or the idea may perhaps be better illustrated by supposing a file of men ranged at right angles with the brink of a precipice. The one farthest removed from immediate danger, gives his next neighbor a push, this jostles him against the next, until the one who is in the point of immediate exposure is pushed off. And the question is—who pushed him off? Was it he who first gave the fatal impulse, or he, who acting under its influence, communicated it to the final victim? Whatever may be the verdict as to the different degrees of criminality, there can be no question as to the origin of the evil. And if we would prevent a recurrence of it, we must keep the first man from pushing. So of intemperance, whoever is guilty or not guilty, there can be no doubt that it originates in the custom of using intoxicating liquors as a common beverage. And this custom owes its existance to the example of those who by their character and respectability, gave it currency in the community. If, then, we would cure intemperance, we must eradicate this custom; and our proposed remedy will be found efficacious in exact proportion as it goes to effect this purpose.

NEW GOODS.

S. TOMLINSON,

(*MARKET STREET, VINCENNES,*)

HAS just received from *Philadelphia* and *Baltimore*, a new and very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF

Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

An extensive assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery, Glass, and Queensware.

FRESH GROCERIES—of the latest importations, and of the first quality.

All of which are offered for sale at the lowest cash prices.

14-3m May 10, 1827.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a general assortment of

British, French & American

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY

Queens and Glassware,

A general assortment of

GROCERIES,

SHOES & BONNETS.

A large assortment of

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Three hundred barrels *Kenhawa Salt,*

Together with an assortment of

IRON & PLOW PLATES,

All of which will be sold at the lowest rates for cash.

WM. BURTCH.

May 10, 1827. 14-3m

The anniversary of St. John the Baptist, will be celebrated in Vincennes, by Lodge No. 1, and such other Lodges as may please to join, on Sunday, the 24th day of June ensuing. Transient brethren are respectfully invited to attend An oration will be delivered by a brother at the court house, at 12 o'clock—The Lodge will meet at 9 o'clock, A M

ELIHU STOUT,
G W JOHNSTON,
JOS ROSEMAN, } *Committee of Arrangement*

May 8 1827 14-7t

Lost Certificate of Land purchased from the United States.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that, three weeks after date, application will be made to the Register of the Land Office at Vincennes, for the renewal of a certificate of further credit, for fractional section No. thirty-six in township seven, of range eleven west, in the district of lands offered for sale at Vincennes, which was entered in the name of Thomas Towles and David Hart—the original having been lost or destroyed.—Given under our hands this 12th day of May, 1827.

OBADIAH SMITH, *Administrator with the will annexed of the late David Hart, decd*

14-3t THOMAS TOWLES.

TO TRAVELLERS,

THE subscriber has lately taken the

Tavern Stand,

Formerly occupied by Judge Rogers, situated near the corner of MARKET & WATER streets. His house and stable are well supplied, & he hopes by a strict and careful attention to business, to merit, and also receive a share of public patronage

SOLOMON RATHBONE.

Vincennes, Feb. 26, 1827.—4-tf

BENSON RIGGS.

April 30 1827 12-4t

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber has resumed his former business, in the house sometime ago occupied by Mr Frs Cunningham, as a *TAVERN*, on Market street, in Vincennes

He has built a new, large, and commodious stable; and has put the buildings in complete repair His stable will be constantly supplied with *Oats, Corn, Fodder*, and *Timothy Hay*, and attended by a good Ostler.—His house shall at all times be furnished with such things for the comfort of Travellers, & others, as the country can afford—He *hopes* by his attention to business, to *merit* and *receive* a share of public patronage.

H. JOHNSON.

January 8, 1827 5-tf

Taken up by Wm. Gamble, living in Harrison township, Knox county, Indiana, a bright sorrel mare, about 14 hands high, supposed to be 18 or 19 years old, no brands perceivable, both hind legs and her off fore foot white, a snip on her nose a windgall on her back—appraised to $8, before me,

WM JUNKIN, J P.

April 23, 1827. 14-*3t

Public Notice

THE public are hereby forewarned against purchasing, or taking on assignmen upon a note of hand executed by me, to *John Price*, (of Illinois,) for fifty five dollars, dated the ——— day of November last, (1826,) and payable in twenty days thereafter, as I am determined not to pay the same, it having been obtained by misrepresentation and fraud.

CHARLES MANVILLE.

April 23. 1827 12-*3t

Blacksmithing

THE subscriber has engaged Mr B. Welman, to superintend; and carry on his Blacksmith shop, at the old stand, formerly of Smith & Thomson—the well known qualifications of Mr. Welman as a good workman, will insure a liberal share of public patronage—All kinds of Edged tools made and warranted

N SMITH.

February 14, 1827 2-tf

LAW PARTNERSHIP

C DEWEY & E H. McJUNKIN,

WILL practice LAW in conjunction in the Daviess Circuit Court—Any business entrusted to *E. H McJunkin*, at Washington, Indiana, (where he resides) will be attended to by both, with punctuality.

12-6m Washington, April 1827.

☞ *McJUNKIN* will practice in the adjacent Circuit courts.

Washington Union Mill.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the public, that he has so far compleated his Mill, as to be ready for the reception of *Corn*; and that he will be ready, after next week, for the reception and grinding of *Wheat* This Mill is upon an improved plan, upon the inclined plane principle; the improvement of which will enable him to do his work upon better terms, and in a better manner than is usual in such Mills: and, besides all this, the dispatch of business will be such that there will be but very little delay JOS WARNER.

Washington, Daviess county }
March 1, 1827. 4-tf }

Spanish Etiquette.—The etiquette, or rules to be observed in the royal palaces—is necessary, writes baron Belfield, for keeping order at court. In Spain, it was carried to such lengths as to make martyrs of their kings. Here is an instance at which, in spite of the fatal consequences it produced, one cannot refrain from smiling.

Philip the third, being *gravely stated*—as Spaniards generally are—by the chimney, where the fire maker of the court had kindled so great a quantity of wood that the monarch was nearly suffocated with heat, his *grandeur* would not suffer him to rise from the chair, and the domestic could not *presume* to enter the apartment, because it was against the etiquette. At length, the marquis de Potat arrived, and the king ordered him to damp the fire; but *he* excused himself, alleging, that he was forbidden by the etiquette to perform such a function, for which the duke d'Usseda ought to be called upon, as it was his business. The duke had gone out, the fire burnt fiercer, and the king endured it, rather than derogate from his *dignity*. But his blood was heated to such a degree, that an erysipelas broke out on his head the next day; which being succeeded by a violent fever, carried him off in 1621, and in the 24th year of his age.

The palace was once on fire—a soldier, who knew the king's sister was in her apartment, & must inevitably have been consumed in a few moments by the flames, at the risk of his life, rushed in, and brought her highness safe out in his arms: but the Spanish etiquette was here wofully broken into! the royal soldier was brot' to trial—and, as it was impossible to deny that he had entered her apartment, the Judges condemned him to die! The Spanish princess, however, condescended, in consideration of the circumstance, to *pardon* the soldier, and very benevolently saved his life!

Mahommedan Logic.—The laws of Cos, discountenance in a very singular manner any cruelty in females towards their admirers. An instance occurred while doctor Clarke and his companions were on the island, in which the unhappy termination of a love affair occasioned a trial for what the Mahomedan lawyers casuistically describe as "homicide by an intermediate cause." The following was the case: A young man, desperately in love with a girl of Stanchio, eagerly sought to marry her; but his proposals were rejected. In consequence he destroyed himself by poison. The Turkish police arrested the father of the obdurate fair, and tried him for culpable homicide. "If the accused (argued they, with becoming gravity) had not have had a daughter, the deceased would not have fallen in love; consequently he would not have been disappointed; consequently, he would not have swallowed poison; consequently, he would not have died: but he (the accused) had a daughter, and the deceased had fallen in love," &c. Upon all these counts, he was called upon to pay the price of the young man's life; and this being fixed at the sum of eighty piasters, was accordingly exacted.

Roses.—Perhaps, among all the astonishing productions of the vegetable kingdom, there is not one more remarkable than a rose recently introduced into Europe & this country, and thus described in London's Gardener's Magazine, published in London. Rosa Grevilli, or Greville's China rose:—"The shoot of this rose grew eighteen feet in a few weeks, and is the most singular of the rose tribe, that ever came under my observation. It now covers about one hundred feet square, with more than a hundred trusses of flowers—some of these have more than fifty buds in a cluster, and the whole will average about thirty in a truss, so that the amount of flower buds is little less than three thousand. But the most astonishing curiosity, is the variety of colors produced on the buds at the first opening—white, light-blush, deep-blush, light-red, darker red, scarlet and purple, all on the same clusters. This rose grows in the manner of the Multillora, but is easily known by the leaf, which is much larger and more rugose than the common Multiflora." This rose has been introduced into the United States, and we are informed that about fifty plants are now in possession of Mr. Prince, of Long Island.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

New Cooking Apparatus.—Mr. D. Westerfield, of New York, has invented a Kitchen Grate, which is so constructed that a family of ordinary size may do all their roasting, baking, washing & ironing, with a small open fire, either of Anthracite or Liverpool coal, or any other kind of fuel. It is set permanently in the kitchen fire place with mason work, and takes up but little room, and is the most economical, neat, and best apparatus for cooking, that has yet been brought into use. For large hotels it is invaluable. The oven is always heated to the right temperature, and is so divided into apartments, that pastry, puddings, and any other kind of baking, can go on at the same time. A boiler may be attached to the grate, that will keep a barrel of water or more, constantly boiling. The time taken up in bringing wood, building and replenishing the fire in the old fashioned kitchen fire places, is in a great measure saved in this grate. A fire of Anthracite coal will not need replenishing more than three times during the whole four and twenty hours.—Four of these grates have already been put up, and one in a kitchen fire place, where, although a number of experiments and alterations had been made to cure it from smoking, never could be remedied until now. This consideration alone makes it an object to such as are pestered with smoky chimneys. We have no doubt but that this great and useful apparatus will in a short time come into general use.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

North West Passage.—In a letter from Mr. Douglass, the botanist, to Dr. Hooker, dated from the great falls on the Columbia river, the 24th March, 1826, there is the following curious paragraph respecting the North West Passage:

There is here a Mr. McLeod who spent the last three years at fort Good Hope, on the McKenzie river. He informs me that if the natives, with whom he was perfectly acquainted, are worthy of credit, there must be a North West Passage. They describe a very large river that runs parallel with the Mackenzie, and falls into the sea near Icy cape, at the mouth of which there is an establishment on an island, where ships come to trade. They assert that the people there are very wicked, having hanged several of the natives to the rigging; they wear their beards long. Some reliance I should think, may be laid on their statement, as Mr. McLeod showed us some Russian coins, combs, several articles of hard ware very different from those furnished by the British company. Mr. McLeod caused the natives to assemble last summer for the purpose of accompanying him in his departure for Hudson's bay. This gentleman's conduct affords a striking example of the effects of perseverance. In the short space of eleven months he visited the Polar sea, and the Atlantic & Pacific oceans, undergoing such hardships and dangers as, perhaps were never experienced by any other individual.

Idlers.—The Hollanders in the early age of their republic, considered idle persons as politically criminal, and punished idleness as a crime against the commonwealth. Those who had no visible means of an honest livelihood, were called before the magistracy to give an account of how they got a living; and if they were unable to render a satisfactory explanation on this point, they were put to labour. Those thrifty Hollanders are said to have employed the following singular expedient. They constructed a kind of box sufficiently large for a man to stand upright and exercise his faculties. In the interior of it was a pump. The vagrant or idler was put into this box, which was so placed in the liquid element, that the water gushed into it constantly, through the apertures in the bottom and sides; so that the lazy culprit had to work at the pump with all his might, and for several hours at a time, to keep himself from drowning. The medicine it is said was found to be an infalable cure for the disease, insomuch that no person was ever known to work at it the second time.

Eloquent Extract.—While we thus walk among the ruins of the past, a sad feeling of insecurity comes over us, and that feeling is by no means diminished when we arrive at home. If we turn to our friends, we can hardly speak to them before they bid us farewell. We see them for a little while, & in a few moment they are sent away from us. It matters not how near and dear they are to us.—The ties that bind us to them are never too close to be parted, nor too strong to be broken. Tears are never known to move the king of terrors, nor is it enough that we are compelled to surrender *one* or *two*, or *more*, of those we love—for though the price is so great, we buy no favor with it, and our hold upon those who remain is as slight as ever.

When a few more friends have left, a few more hopes deceived, and a few more changes mocked us, "we shall be brought to the grave, and the clods of the valley shall be sweet unto us, and many shall follow us, as they are innumerable before us."—All power will have forsaken the strongest, and the loftiest will be laid low, and every voice hushed, and every heart will have ceased its beating, and when we have gone ourselves, even our *memories* will not stay behind us. A few of the more near and dear will bear our likeness in their bosoms, till they too have arrived at the end of their pilgrimage, and entered the dark dwelling of forgetfulness. In the thoughts of others, we shall live only till the last sound of the bell, which informs them of our departure, shall cease to vibrate in our ears.

Seamless Shoes.—A method has been invented in England, of making a shoe from a single piece of leather, without seam. The mode of operation is simple.—Thick leather is taken, and cut to a shape resembling that of a common slipper when pressed flat—it is then split by knives, adapted to the use, and the upper portion being raised from the lower, is made to conform to the foot by stretching it on a last. The superfluous parts are then pared off, and the manufactured articles are said to exceed in neatness, and equal in durability those made in the usual way.

I would have every one consider that he is, in this life, nothing more than a passenger, and that he is not to set up his rest here, but to keep an attentive eye upon that state of being to which he approaches every moment, & which will be forever fixed and parmanent.—This single consideration would be sufficient to extinguish the bitterness of hatred, the thirst of avarice, and the cruelty of ambition.

Spectator.

People may pride themselves upon their scholastic advantages, and their facilities of education; but no person can be very intelligent without a familiar acquaintance with newspapers, or a constant intercourse with those who are familiar with them.

Sayings.—He that can please nobody, is not so much to be pitied as he that nobody can please.

Hope is the last thing that dieth in man—and though it is exceedingly deceitful, yet it is of this good use for us, that while we are travelling through life, it conducts us an easier and more pleasant way to our journey's end.

He that wants hope, is the poorest man living.